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JUNE 11, 1890.

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Farmer

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"Last spring I suffered from general debility and loss of appetite. I commenced to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and soon felt much better. By its continued use my strength was fully restored. Other members of my family have been greatly benefited by it."—Samuel Brown, South Merrimack, N. H.

"I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming, finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

"For several years past I have regularly taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not to cure any specific disease, but to tone up the system preparatory to the heated term. It always relieves that feeling of languor so prevalent during the spring months."—Henry H. Davis, Nashua, N. H.

"If any who suffer from general debility, want of appetite, depression of spirits, and lassitude, will use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I am confident it will cure them, for I have used it, and speak from experience. It is the best remedy I ever knew, and I have used a great many."—F. O. Lovering, Brockton, Mass.

"I suffered for over three years with female weaknesses, without being able to obtain relief. It was supposed by the doctors that I was in consumption; but I did not agree with this opinion, as none of our family had ever been afflicted with that disease, and I therefore determined to see what virtue there was in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Before I had taken three bottles, I was cured. I can now do my work with ease."—Mrs. J. Creighton, Highgate, Ontario.

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Vol. XXVII.

BALTIMORE, June 11, 1890.

No. 24.

POULTRY
and
POULTRY KEEPING,
by

H. R. WALWORTH,

Editor of The Maryland Farmer.

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CHAPTER XIII.

CARE OF CHICKS.

Chicks are not anxious to eat when first from the shell. Even after they are thoroughly dried they care but little for food. Some give no food for forty-eight hours after they are hatched. This however is

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an extreme. But for twenty-four hours all they need is to be kept warm. We should say at the expiration of that time begin to feed them.

When at the close of day, the sitting over, you have removed the hen to her clean quarters and given her all the chicks you expect her to take in charge, you must begin to prepare yourself for constant watchfulness over the hen and her brood. If you are not careful, cats and rats will soon make away with them.

The first feed we give our young chicks is bread crumbs, unless we have some eggs which we have boiled from 4 to 6 hours or longer, until they will crumble readily. Generally however it is bread crumbs, although one egg will supply a dozen chicks for a day at least. Eggs tested and found infertile now come into use; for having been under the hen 6 or 8 days they are no longer fit for use, except to be boiled and kept for chicks.

The young chicks should be fed about every two hours. They will eat very little at a time, but whatever is left should be cleaned up. As a rule, whenever anything is left after feeding poultry it should be thoroughly cleaned away—the feeding board should be kept sweet and neither soft feed nor grain be allowed to lie within their reach.

Water for young chicks should be in a shallow basin or plate and renewed as often as they are fed. All poultry when very young, even ducks included, should be kept out of water and as dry as possible. More are lost by getting wet than from any other cause.

After a few days, say the second week, baked corn bread may be crumbled up for the chicks and fed about four times a day. It should be seasoned just as when prepared for the table. If corn meal is fed at all, it should be thoroughly scalded when mixed; but it is best to let the corn meal go until the third week.

The third week they may have scalded corn meal, cracked corn, wheat, rice corn, three or four times a day. Very small chicks can master a grain of wheat or a morsel of cracked corn and these are always good for them.

After the third week chicks will take any food that you would supply to the general flock. They should be fed often, and all they will eat every time. The object is to make them grow as fast as possible and to this end a variety of food and frequent feedings are a help.

A good supply of coarsely ground raw bone is a great gain to chicks. Let them have free access to it all the time. It stiffens the legs and is a health promoter. Of course this is not one of the necessities; but is very useful.

The brood coop should have a bottom board; but the chicks should have a free run on the ground outside. This bottom-

board should be cleaned every day so that the sleeping quarters shall be always in order. Some do not have a coop with board bottom; but in this case the coop should be moved every three or four days to fresh earth. This requires plenty of room and even more work than the daily cleaning of the bottom-board.

At night do not neglect to protect your little flock by the board front as directed for the sitting hen. The little chicks have very many enemies of which none are more daring than rats. These will go under the hen and carry away the chicks during the night if not prevented.

One thing should be committed to memory by every poultry keeper: The progress of the chicks depends upon the regularity of their feed—early and often—little at a time.

It is important that young chicks should not be exposed too early on cold mornings. Let them remain in their coop until the night chill has passed and the morning air begins to feel comfortable.

So, also, they should not be allowed to run in the wet grass—wet either from the fallen dew or from rain.

As soon as the chicks are large enough they should all be taught to go to roost and at first the mother also will be placed on the roost beside her brood. It will not take very long to teach them and once taught the habit remains with them to the end.

It is not necessary to write here in reference to the diseases to which young chicks are subject, as that department will be treated by itself. It may simply be mentioned, that leg weakness is prevented by giving a portion of bone in the food, that cholera is prevented by cleanliness and frequent change of drinking water, that gapes are prevented by cleaning the surroundings thoroughly and using dry dust plentifully on ground and in the coop

Chicks should become tame and never outgrow the fearlessness in your presence. They are easily taught a reasonable degree of familiarity by uniform kind treatment and it is the fault of the owner if they are otherwise.

For the Maryland Farmer.

WEEDS! WEEDS! WEEDS!

No successful crop can be raised unless you are smart enough to exterminate weeds. Everything not belonging to the crop you have planted is a weed in that crop. Plow it out; harrow it out; hoe it out; get rid of it in some way, without fail. If you are too lazy to get rid of the weeds, don't say a word if the crop turns out badly. Better, however, not to plant, if you expect the weeds to grow in your crop, or, if you cannot spend the time to clean out the weeds. Half the failures in obtaining paying crops are caused by neglect.

For The Maryland Farmer.

FARMER'S HUCKSTER LICENSE.

The general injustice perpetrated upon the Farmers in the legislation of both State and city is exemplified by the imposition of the huckster's license, and the badge decreed by the last famous city ordinance. Heretofore producers of vegetables and fruits have been especially exempted from these taxes, and the power was given to the city to regulate this huckster license, with not the slightest suspicion that it would curtail this exemption.

Our city fathers seem to have jumped at the opportunity to make a few dollars on the use of the city streets by the farmers, and used the plea of the cost of street repairs as the argument to enforce the

exaction. What a plea! As if the citizens of Baltimore did not use the country roads whenever they chose, and that free from license tax.

The greatest hardship, however, is in forcing every farmer, who does not wish to wear their dog collar; to sell his produce to some middleman at just the price any combination of middlemen may determine to pay. It is an instrument made expressly for building up a class of men to live and flourish at the expense of the farmer and the consumer.

Too much of this work is done by our legislators, and too many non-producers are revelling in the substance which such laws enable them to filch from honest toil. "Go to, now, you farmers. Here is a class who will not work, but who want your substance, even though it is part of your life blood. They must have it by fair means or foul, and we have decided to give it to them. They will pay you whatever they choose, for you shall not sell to anyone else unless on conditions we know you will not accept. Then they will make the mechanics, the laborers and the citizen housekeepers pay royally into their capacious pocket books, or starve for your goods."

In this manner the middle men, the non-producing class, the mere handlers of other men's labor, the go-betweens, the interferers between producer and consumer, are built up and enabled to live in abundance, while the hard worked farmer, mechanic and laborer, pour their substance into their capacious maws, and themselves continue to struggle on in comparative deprivation and under added burdens of toil.

It is time we understood this thing, and that we sent such friends to the legislature as will turn the current of law in favor of the farmer, and against these non-producing cormorants, who fatten on our substance.

Entered as second class matter at Baltimore, Md.

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CULTIVATION.

The corn crop has had but little hot weather to make it prosper. Much will depend upon faithfulness in its cultivation. Cultivate thoroughly but not deeply. Shallow cultivation is what corn needs all the time. Corn roots love the warmth of the sun, and therefore mostly push their way quite near the surface. If you disturb these roots you interfere with the prosperity of the growth and take away from the vigor of the plant. Therefore don't do it. Cultivate as often as possible, but only on the surface, turning the top soil into a mulch, through which the sun's warmth will penetrate, but through which moisture will not escape. Bringing about this condition, is the reason why cultivation even

in the dryest times is of advantage. All the elements can go down from natural gravitation; very few can escape through evaporation.

DO YOU WANT REST?

After the hard work of the days of pleasant weather, when the wet comes, walk over to your neighbor's taking the Maryland Farmer with you and talk over matters in a pleasant cheerful way. Get your neighbor to subscribe; send us 70 cents with his name and put the other 30 cents in your own pocket for the trouble. This will rest you every time you do it. The oftener you do it, the more you will be rested. Every thirty cents adds wonderfully to the restful spirit. Or if you do not want the 30 cents we will send you a 10 cent piece of music, for every 10 cents you send us to pay the subscription of any new subscriber. Write for our 10 cent catalogue to choose from and if you send us \$1.00 you may choose 10 pieces of Music to be sent free. This also will give you rest. Just try it, and see if the rest is not a sure thing.

BLACKBERRIES.

In your plantations of Blackberries, all the sprouts not wanted as renewals of the main stock, should be treated as weeds. A light sharp spade which can be carried in one hand and used rapidly cutting through the ground to the root will be as good an implement as you can use. Clean out the rows thoroughly and leave only one good stock rising from the main stool. It is now about high enough to have the top pinched off, and if done when 4 or 5 feet high, it will thicken up and grow stout and tree like—strong enough to sustain itself. It will put out branches on

every side, which when 18 inches long should in turn be pinched back. These will also grow stout, and when next year's fruitage comes, you will have berries whose size, quality and quantity will gladden both the eyes and the palate.

If you have them arranged so that a wire four feet from the ground passes along the row, and when pinched back you can tie each stalk to this wire, it will be a great comfort when the harvest time comes. It will also serve to keep everything in order, prevent the overturn which heavy storms will sometimes effect, and give to, all that appearance which always charms those who look upon work trig, neat and evidently well done.

THE AMERICAN FARMERS' ENCAMPMENT

MOUNT GRETN PARK,
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AUGUST 17 TO 23, 1890, Inclusive.

5,000 acres; romantic groves; mountain scenery; pure water springs; beautiful lake.

Ample railroad facilities; very low rates; quick transit.

Canvas tent accommodations for 12,000 farmers and their families; model Grange Hall; model Farmers' Alliance Hall; large pavillion for agricultural discussions; mammoth auditorium for entertainments; numberless attractions and amusements; 55,000 square feet of platforms for agricultural implement exhibits; acres for machinery in motion.

Good boarding at satisfactory prices; everything reasonable.

Agriculturalists invited from every part of America.

Grounds open Saturday, August 16th; opening sermon by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., Sabbath, August 17. Sacred music by 150 trained Choristers.

For particulars, address Executive Committee American Farmers' Encampment, Harrisburg, Penna.

SHODDY POSTAL CARDS.

The people and the press from all parts of the country are rightfully complaining of the abominable character of the Postal Cards. We have always supposed Wanamaker to sell decent goods. Perhaps he does for himself; but he certainly forgets his business training when he allows such trash to be put upon the people under his direction as are these postal cards. He should make it remarkably warm for the contractor, for the sake of his own reputation.

MUSIC FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have made special arrangements and will issue Cards to our Subscribers which will entitle them to purchase Sheet Music at much less than the wholesale rates given even to Music Teachers. You will receive catalogues of the most popular pieces and be kept posted on whatever is attracting attention in this line. If you use much music you will save many dollars in this way. Send for the Card and Prices. If you have a musical friend send for the card, for we shall not object to your supplying that friend—but send the name so that we may record it and send our catalogues. Each card will be numbered, and when you order your music send also the number of your card. Only subscribers or our subscribers' friends are entitled to the use of these card numbers and these wonderfully low prices. This music business will be under the direction of Mr. DeZ. Walworth, "M. F." Musical Manager, Box 496, Baltimore, Md.

Daisy Garden Plow }
Daisy Cultivator } are now at our office.
Daisy Seed Sower }

We give them as premiums for subscribers.

MARYLAND FAIRS.

When held, and address of Secretary.

Baltimore Co., Timonium,	Sept. 2—5.
H. C. Longnecker, Sec'y, Towson, Md.	
Cecil Co., Elkton,	Oct. 7—10.
John Partridge, Sec'y., Elkton, Md.	
Frederick Co., Frederick,	Oct. 14—17.
Geo. W. Cramer, Sec'y., Frederick, Md.	

Reliable Men Wanted.

D. H. Patty, a prominent nursery man in Geneva, N. Y., has written us inquiring where he can get a few reliable men to solicit orders. He wishes men to canvass and take orders for trees, shrubs and vines for fall delivery and promises steady employment to good salesmen. If any of our readers desire a good position, we would advise them to write to Mr. Patty for particulars. Address with reference.

D. H. PATTY, Nurseryman, Geneva, N. Y.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. STOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Captain W. T. Sampson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, will contribute an article on that institution to the forth-coming number of *Harper's Young People*.

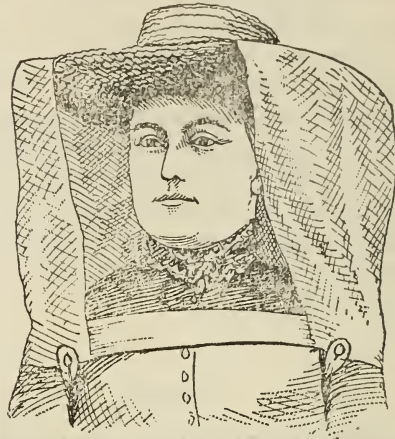


This Threshing machine received the two last Gold Medals given by the New York State Agricultural Society; and has been selected, over all others, and illustrated and described in that great work, "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Applied Mechanics;" thus, establishing it as the standard machine of America. S. raw-preserving Rye-Threshers, Clover-hullers, Ensilage-cutters, Feed-mills, Fanning-mills, and Wood-saw-machines; all of the best in market. The Fearless Horse-powers are the most economical and best powers built for the running of Ensilage cutters, Cotton gins, and general farm and plantation use. For free Catalogues, address
HINARD HAIDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.

BEE HATS FOR WOMEN.

A Suitable Model from "Gleanings in Bee Culture" Described.

In the accompanying cut is shown a hat and veil as arranged and worn by Mrs. R. H. Holmes, of Shoreham, Vt. The first thing needed is a wide rimmed straw hat—hers measures five inches.



A WOMAN'S BEE HAT.

For the veil, take a strip of mosquito bar wide enough to reach from the base of the crown on the outside of the hat to the arm pits, and long enough to fit loosely around the shoulders, with the exception of about twelve inches, which is of the finest black bobinet lace. Join the ends. Turn in one edge and gather on to the base of the crown. Face the other edge with a strip of cotton cloth, fitting the shoulders tightly. At the back of the arm, attach a strap which passes under the arm and buttons on to the band in front. If necessary, run into the band a cord to tighten, as the occasion may require. The black bobinet is less trying to the eyes than anything else, and is almost no obstruction to the sight. If properly made there is no falling in on the neck and no rubbing of the nose and chin, yet perfect freedom of movement to the head.

Cling Stone Peaches.

Cling stone peaches sell just about as well as free stones, if properly handled. They grow better, handle better, ship better and are always better flavored. After people learn how to get them off the stones they prefer them, said E. A. Riehl before a meeting of an Illinois horticultural society.

School advertisements in the Maryland Farmer will reach a very desirable class of patrons. Write now.

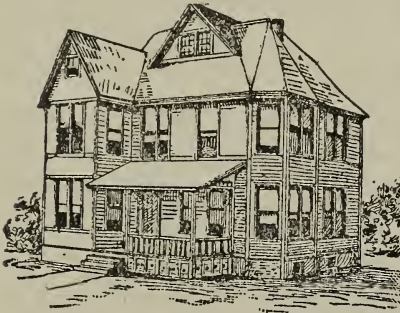
A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

A Pretty and Nicely Arranged Home at a Low Cost.

[Copyright by Palliser, Palliser & Co., Architects, New York.]

This design was carried out, and is a very neat and attractive home, and as it was necessary in the arranging of this plan to obtain the required amount of room and conveniences at a given cost, the exterior had to be very plain and simple in detail to allow it.

The front faces the west. Thus we have a south view from four rooms on first floor, and a front view from dining room. The front veranda is wide, and arranged so that



VIEW.

a group can sit out upon it with ease. The hall is eight feet wide, with an easy flight of platform stairs leading up to the floor above, the platform or landing being on a level with floor over kitchen wing, making two risers more up to floor in main house. There is a cellar under the whole house, the laundry being under kitchen. The stairs to cellar are placed under main stairs, and reached directly from the kitchen.

The woodshed is a convenient feature to all country houses, and should always be connected with kitchen; the refrigerator is built in pantry, with an opening into woodshed, through which to put the ice into tank; the connection from kitchen to dining room is through the large china closet, which is fitted up with shelves, press, table, etc., and makes a perfect butler's pantry. The parlor and dining room are connected by sliding doors; the dining and sitting rooms have open fireplaces, with hard wood mantles; the sitting room has a hard wood bookcase built into recess to right of mantel, and the bedroom connected with sitting room is a good room, and provided with two closets and stationary washbowl.

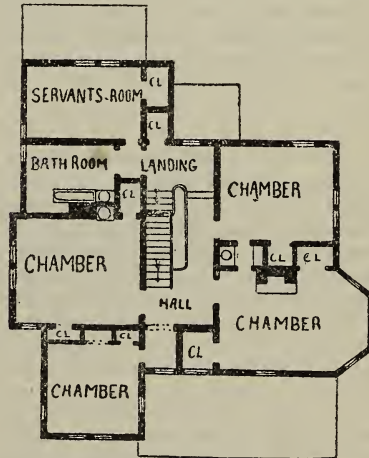
The second story contains four large chambers, with an abundance of closet room, a good servant's bedroom over the kitchen, and a large bath room: hot and cold water is sup-

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FIRST FLOOR.

plied to all washbowls, sink and bath. There is also a large attic over the second floor,



SECOND FLOOR.

capable of being finished off into two or three rooms if desired, and yet have enough for storage. The roof is shingled and the exterior walls clapboarded; the interior finished in pine, which is filled and varnished, the cut and incised work being picked out in ebony. The estimated cost of this house is \$3,000, and is a good example of what can be done for that sum, as the general arrangement is such as to show considerable variety on the exterior, producing an architectural effect only obtained by the natural combinations and workings of the constructive part of the structure with the least expenditure of labor and detail in design. This is one of the most attractive homes for the amount expended, and for the country is all that is desirable in every respect.

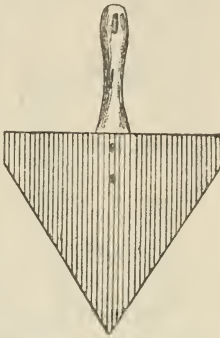
How to Make a Honey Knife.

A correspondent, writing to "Gleanings" in Bee Culture, gives an idea for a very useful article in the apiary that any handy man can make with a few tools.

Take a section from a Buckeye mower or any other mower that has large cutter sections or knives; get a section that has been ground to a point. Punch two holes, thus, and rivet a handle on, thus, with the bevel or

EXTEMPORIZED HONEY KNIFE.

section on the under side, like the Bingham & Hetherington uncapping knife. It is handy to lay on your uncapping table, and will uncap honey faster than you might think. I used it last summer, and I like it. So far as I know, the idea is original with me.

**Testimony in Favor of Ducks.**

There are many advantages in raising ducks, one of which is that on a small place where you wish to have a garden a very low fence will keep them inside of their own lot. They grow quickly and are first class table fowls, are less liable to disease than chickens and will lay as many eggs. If provided with good shelter and feed they will lay early in February and continue on regularly until late in the spring or early summer. When quite small they need attention, but after the feathers make a good start they can be let run and, with the exception of being fed and watered, they will need but little care. They are remarkably good foragers, and if given the run of the orchard or grass lot will pick up the greater part of their own living. They should have comfortable quarters and plenty of water for drink, but a pond or running stream may be dispensed with, as they will thrive quite well without either. The Pekin is one of the best varieties, on account of its size and color, and the feathers may be picked during the summer. Ducks, however, should not be picked during their laying season.—Cor. New York World.

A FARM WAGON.

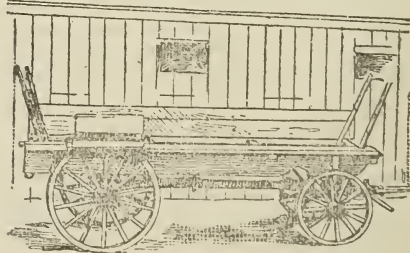
Convenient in Hauling Hay, Grain in the Straw, Manure, Etc.

The running gear of the wagon shown in the cut is the same as that in any farm wagon; but the coupling pole is longer. The contriver of this wagon says of it:

I got the idea of the long and wide platform from a Pennsylvania farmer, and used it without the hinged side boards for several years; but having need of a wagon to haul hay to market and bring back a load of stable manure, I made an improvement by battening the boards that rested on the 3 by 3 inch chestnut cross pieces and hinged them to the same pieces, using 14 inch strap hinges.

A front board is hinged to, and lies on the floor when the wagon is not in use, and a tail board slips behind two cleats nailed on the inside of the body and rests against the hind stakes. The hind wheels being very high, a little boxing was necessary to allow the side boards to clear the wheels. In hauling manure or any kind of short stuff, the side boards are turned up perpendicularly and hooked to the front and tail boards; if the load is of a "spreading" character, two pieces of chain are hooked to the top of the side boards over the two middle cross pieces. The lower part of the body is made of two 2 by 12 inch white pine boards 16 feet long.

The four cross pieces are seven feet long, but could be made a foot longer if desirable, and are fastened to the side pieces by six inch bolts. In putting in these bolts I bored one inch and a half holes in the side pieces, two inches from the top; the bolts going through cross pieces, enter these holes and the nuts are



A HANDY FARM WAGON.

turned up tight with a cold chisel and hammer. I did this to avoid the use of such long bolts as would have been nec-

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essary to go clear through the twelve inch side pieces. These side pieces are cut into below to allow the front wheels to run under the body; this made it necessary correspondingly to raise the floor in front. The same pieces are cut runner shape at the front ends for the same reason; this lets the body come that much further forward.

In the picture one side board is raised, as both would be in hauling manure, etc. With the side and end boards up we have a body 16 feet long, 3 feet 4 inches wide and 33 inches deep. The only improvement that I want in this body is to have hinged angle irons instead of the cross pieces, which are in the way if short manure, corn or anything needing shoveling is hauled.

In hauling hay or grain in the straw, this wide platform saves all high pitching; it would be just the thing to use with a hay loader. In hauling ensilage corn take out the hind stakes and replace them with short ones, say to come two feet above the platform; then pivot one end of a 2 by 12 inch plank 14 feet long to the floor, letting the other end drag on the ground; put a few cleats on it and walk up the plank with the corn, placing it at first against the front stakes and so on back to the rear of the platform. This wagon was originally described and illustrated in Rural New Yorker.

Saving Poultry Manure.

Much loss of the fertilizing properties of poultry manure will be caused by sprinkling ashes over the floor of your hen house as an absorbent and barrelling up the droppings thus mixed. Wood ashes, more than that of coal, liberate the ammonia with which this kind of manure is highly charged and which it should be one's object to prevent escaping. Good dry loam or road dust, which is the best of all, should be used for this purpose instead of ashes. This will save all the valuable constituents, and if enough is used will put the droppings into the best condition for spreading upon the ground. If poultry manure is to be mixed with ashes at all it should not be done until it is wanted for immediate use, when, if mixed with the soil, there will be no loss.

The Cabbage Worm.

Dusting the plants with fine air slacked lime has proven effectual, and lime has the merit of being easily procured and is

conveniently applied. At the present time the most popular remedy against cabbage insects is pyrethrum insect powder or buhach. Give preference to the latter when practicable, and buy only that which comes in tin boxes. This powder kills by coming in contact with the insect, but loses its power by any lengthy exposure to the air.

Agricultural Briefs.

Among popular varieties of wheat appear the Mediterranean, a red bearded wheat, and Fultz, a smooth red wheat.

The progress of the oxeye daisy pest is about twenty-five miles a year, according to Mr. Albaugh.

The Rural New Yorker's very simple formula for the Bordeaux mixture is: To one gallon of water add one-quarter of a pound of lime and one-quarter of a pound of copper sulphate.

Fowls that feather slowly are usually hardy.

Pigs quickly seek a place to lie in the sun when there is a pleasant day in early spring. Give them every opportunity to take these sun baths.

Where feed is plenty there is often as much danger in overfeeding poultry as in not feeding enough.

When young pigs have learned to eat, much care should be used to prevent overfeeding. Always feed rich concentrated foods with caution. Such foods had much better be fed to the fattening animals, giving the pigs only cooling laxative rations.

Coal Ashes in the Orchard.

There can be no doubt that coal ashes spread under fruit trees are very helpful, especially as a mulch. Coal ashes are light, and the fact that they have not much manurial value makes them all the better for keeping down grass, which depletes the soil of the moisture that the trees need. Three or four inches deep of coal ashes spread under trees keep the soil moist and cool. If they are spread on the sod they kill the grass, and this with the decaying sod roots makes a fine feeding place for the roots of the tree. It is probable, also, that under this mulch the soil itself undergoes important chemical changes, fitting its manurial elements for absorption by roots, says Boston Cultivator.

Ropes' Calculator—Grain Tables, Lumber Tables, and all kinds of calculations. A book you need, 50 cents.

BEE KEEPING.

Is It a Suitable Occupation for Women to Engage In?

At a recent beekeepers' convention a lady member from Campbellford, Ont., read an essay on "Bee Keeping as an Occupation for Women." Having given the matter a fair trial for the last eight years, she was of the opinion that there is no reason why any woman of moderate strength and intelligence should not be able to take charge of an apiary of from thirty to fifty colonies, with very little assistance, and derive both pleasure and profit from the employment; at the same time she doubts whether there are many who would succeed very well in carrying on the business alone, though of course there are a few who would. While not believing that a farmer can carry on both farming and bee keeping successfully himself, she says: "But if he has either daughters or sons, who will make a specialty of this department, bee keeping, it may very advantageously be combined with farming; and I do not know of any reason why girls might not make as great a success of the business as boys."

"Eternal vigilance is the price of success" in any business, and in none more than in bee keeping. It is not only labor, but a science, and will make constant demands, not only on the patience, but on the bodily strength and intelligence of those who engage in it; at the same time there is a fascination about the business which relieves it of all tediousness. A woman will think of her bees, study about them and become so interested as to be almost paid for her work by the love of it.

In conclusion the essayist said: A great deal of the work in the apiary is quite as well adapted for women as for men, and also in the case of the honey and preparing it for market. Where they most feel their deficiency is in the lack of skill to do the various carpentering jobs that seem to be inseparably connected with bee keeping.

A singular case of insanity is reported from Nebraska. A young man named Post was sunstruck about four years ago, and each winter since then he has become insane, his mind nearly righting with the return of spring.

Sewing Machine from New Home Manufactory at very low figures—Address Maryland Farmer.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

We call especial attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—*Editor Md. Farmer.*

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In the Orchard.

Standard apples, according to one authority, ought to be planted thirty feet apart each way; Dwarf apples ten to twelve feet. By a judicious selection of the three kinds, summer, autumn and winter apples, a constant succession may be relied on throughout the year. The following are a few of the best for the different seasons: Summer—Early Strawberry, Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Red Astrachan, Golden Sweet. Autumn—Porter, Gravenstein, Alexander, Fall Pippin, Jersey Sweet. Winter—Delaware, Seek no Further, Peck's Pleasant, Lady Apple, Baldwin, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Roxbury Russet, Tolman's Sweet.

Here and There.

The next annual meeting of the American Poultry association will be held in connection with the Institute show in New York in February.

Feb. 23 has been made Arbor day in Texas, and the forming of a State Forestry association is contemplated.

The ordinary stable manure is yet used almost exclusively by the market gardeners of Hudson county, N. J., and that, too, at the rate of seventy-five tons to the acre.

The amount of butter exported from New York during the past year is reported as larger than that of any of the five years previous.

To keep apples in winter, says Albany Cultivator, spread buckwheat chaff on the barn floor, and on this place the apples, and then cover with chaff two feet thick. Fill the interstices with chaff. Other fine chaff will answer.

P. M. Augur recommends the use of the knife to destroy the black wart on plum and cherry trees.

Prominent Massachusetts gardeners advise that nitrogen be used with caution. If used understandingly, it is beneficial for grass, dandelions and lettuce, but there are some doubts as to its benefits to asparagus.

A New York grape grower claims that the liability to rot is diminished in proportion as the vine is high. There is always less rot at the top than at the bottom of the trellis. Where vines are allowed to grow over the branches of trees, with little or no care, there is but little rot, and the vines are remarkably healthy and productive.

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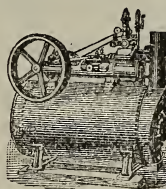
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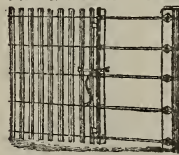


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Preserving Cut Flowers.

A St. Louis florist is responsible for the following:

The best way is to pack the flowers in ice. This is a sure preservative, especially if a little salt is sprinkled over the crystalline surface. Another mode in which flowers are sent in complete preservation, even to Europe, is to pack them closely in tin cans, covering the stems with moist cotton. Over all a layer of wet cotton is placed. At the end of the sea voyage the buds and flowers will be found fresh and fragrant as at the beginning. To keep the flowers bright from day to day—that is, cut flowers—it is only necessary to sprinkle with water, place the stems deep in moisture, and, if necessary, put a light layer of cotton over them. Flowers can be made to last a long time if carefully watched, but they require the delicate nurture of a lover of blossoms.

Common Sense Bee Hives.

An apiarian in Florida Dispatch remarks upon bee hives as follows: It is a fact well known to bee keepers that—other things being equal—bees will do as well in a section of a hollow log, nail keg, barrel, straw clamp, etc., as in any patent arrangement ever invented, the difficulty being that one cannot properly handle them in such receptacles to make them profitable; therefore, the simplest and least expensive hives are the best. Let them be well made of seasoned wood, and receive two coats of good paint outside. Have all the hives in your apiary of exactly one size, so that the frames may be interchangeable. Just here I will say that I would not give a nickel for any patent arrangement for bee hives ever invented.

Late Plowing for Cut Worms.

Professor C. P. Gillette, of Iowa, is credited with recommending late fall plowing—the later the better—for cut worms in cases where early plowing cannot be done. When cold weather comes on in the fall the worms go a few inches below the surface and shape for themselves earthen cells in which they spend the winter. If the plowing be done after these cells have been formed, the freezing and thawing of winter and spring will destroy many of the worms and many will be picked up by insectivorous birds. The cut worms are nearly always worst on ground plowed in the spring.

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Flat Bottom Foundation.

At the Michigan state beekeepers' convention quite a number of apiarists testified to the fact that comb built on flat bottom foundation has less of a fishbone than on foundation made of the natural shape. The reason seems to be that the bees, in changing the flat bottom to the natural shape cell, thin the base more to the thickness of natural comb than with the other. I believe it was generally admitted that bees are often slower to commence working on it, but this is not always so, and need not prove to be very much of a hindrance.

When Should the Cow Come in Milk.

In answer to the question at what season is it the most profitable to have a cow in her largest flow of milk, it may be said that it will depend entirely upon circumstances. If cheese making is the object the cows should be fresh in the spring, but there will be a sensible falling off in the milk beginning on the failure of the autumn pastures, with a continual decrease through the winter and a final drying up in the early spring. The result is a comparative scarcity of milk through the winter months. On the contrary, if the calf is dropped in early winter the cow will be fresh when milk is usually scarcest, and at a period when a higher price can be obtained if sold to families as milk, or if used for butter making. As the May and June pastures will send the milk of such cows up again in nearly a full yield along with those that have calved in the spring, the advantage in many cases would seem to be on the side of the cow that gives the most milk in winter.

Leached Ashes.

The agricultural editor of The New York World has the following concerning leached ashes: "It is common to consider leached ashes of little or no value as a fertilizer, from the fact that the potash has been abstracted and therefore its use at the best can only be for its mechanical effect on stiff and hard soils, and thus many persons neglect to haul it out on cultivated lands at all. While it is true that nearly all the potash has been taken out, the lime and phosphoric acid still remain, and as ashes contain more lime than potash it often occurs that leached ashes will on

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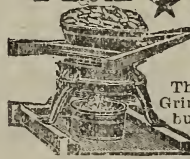
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certain soils produce highly beneficial effects, almost as marked as those of unleached ashes on another field. This arises from the fact that the soil of the field on which it was used already contained sufficient potash, but was deficient in lime and phosphoric acid.

The Crandall Currant.

From observations made at the grounds of the Cornell university experiment station, Professor Bailey has arrived at the conclusion that the Crandall currant, which was supposed by its disseminator to be a hybrid between the Missouri currant and the common red currant, is really a variety of the Buffalo or Missouri currant, with no inclinations of hybridity. He pronounces the variety as quite distinct, and believes that when further selected and improved upon it will become a staple. The bushes are vigorous growers, requiring considerable space. The fruit is bluish black, with a sweet flavor, and is especially esteemed for culinary purposes.

Clucks.

Keep the yard and house dry.

Pull out the feathers in one wing to prevent flying.

Be careful not to overfeed if you want eggs regularly.

Bran and buttermilk make a good ration for laying hens.

Geese should not be kept unless a good pasture can be provided for them.

Dry earth is a good material to apply under the roosts after cleaning up.

The nests must be cleaned regularly in order to keep them free from vermin.

Sprinkle the nests with a solution of diluted carbolic acid; it will aid materially to keep down vermin.

Boiling the milk that is fed to the fowls will increase its value and lessen the risks of its producing disease.

Do not feed or give sulphur to poultry when the weather is damp or rainy, unless the fowls can be kept under shelter.

It never pays to crowd at any time, and especially so when they must be kept confined the greater part of the time.

Properly managed, a hen can be made to lay her weight in eggs, but to do this the material needed to make them must be supplied.—Southern Cultivator.

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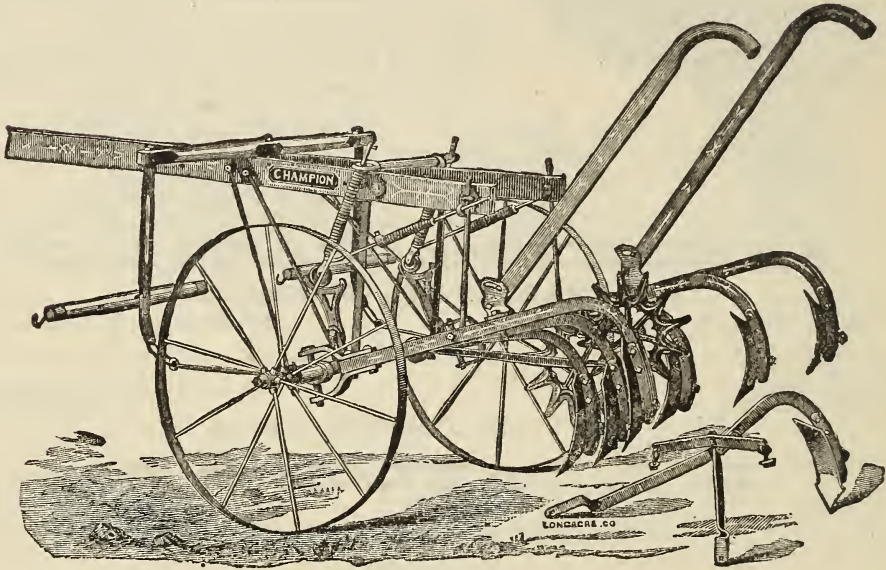
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